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note, *caeli* for *caelum*; 553, note, *nelle miseria* for *nella* in the quotation from Dante, where the lines are also wrongly divided; 613, text, *θηητοῖς*, unmetrical, for *θηητοῖσιν*; 774, note, *Ἱπερμνήστρα*, where the correct orthography omits *ν*; cf. note on 865; 794, note, *Φόρυ* for *Φόρυς*; 877, note, Marthurin for Mathurin in the name of the poet Régnier; 925, note, *πόντιον* for *ποντιαν*. Unfortunately errors are found even in the critical appendix. On 142 the line-number appears to have dropped out, and the reading of *m'* is wrongly given; 213, *ὑπερσχόντες* for *ὑπερσχόντας*; 354, *πᾶσιν* for *πᾶσι*; 617 and 858, the reading of *M* is omitted; 1057, *αἶχλη* is Todt's emendation, not Wecklein's. In the list of MSS the age of *M* is not given, and the sigla of Wecklein are needlessly abandoned. This appendix has some half-dozen notes that have nothing to do with the text, and should have been inserted in the commentary, or omitted.

The thirteen illustrations are well chosen and well reproduced, except the Roman wall-painting of Hermes, Io, and Argus (p. 231), which is too black.

CAMPBELL BONNER.

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M. Tulli Ciceronis Tusculanae Disputationes. A Revised Text with Introduction, Commentary, and a Collation of Numerous MSS. By THOMAS W. DOUGAN. Vol. I, Books i and ii. Cambridge: University Press (New York: The Macmillan Co.), 1905. Pp. 64 + 252. \$3 net.

The press-work of this volume is neat and attractive, the proofreading remarkably accurate. In the text I have not found a single misprint, nor in fact any noteworthy ones in the introduction or commentary.

The introduction contains chapters on Cicero's philosophical works, the date of the *Tusculan Disputations*, the sources of the work, the MSS, an analysis of MS errors, the argument of the two books, and the spellings adopted in the text.

Noteworthy is the argument for dating the composition of the work from July to September of 45. Incidentally the *Cato Maior* is dated before the murder of Caesar, presumably in January or February of 44. Over eighty MSS are described in more or less detail, according to their importance. The author states that he collated thirty of these in full, five of which had never been referred to in any edition of the *Tusculan Disputations*.

The result, however, has not been a revolutionized text, for the MS authority was exceptionally good, even without these new codices. A comparison with the Baiter text reveals but 124 changes in Books i and ii, if we omit some 40 or 50 variations in spelling and frequent changes in punctuation.

In 55 out of the 124 changes Professor Dougan restores the MS form; in 27 he chooses a different MS reading from that adopted by Baiter; in 17 he accepts

a different emendation; in 13 he finds MS authority for what had been printed as emendations; in 11 he gives different order of words, also based on MS authority; and in one case he inserts an emendation of his own involving a transposition of two lines. This is the extreme of conservatism; but it is also sound scholarship. In a few cases his acceptance of the *best* MSS seems to lead him astray, as in i. 37. 90, where he makes *potior* govern an accusative, or in ii. 7. 19, where the interrogative pronoun (nominative masculine singular) is written *qui*.

The commentary is up to the standard of the rest of the book; it is both full and carefully written; yet in so excellent a work it seems strange to find frequent citations from old editions of standard books of reference, as the first edition of Teuffel's *Geschichte der römischen Litteratur* (or its translation by Wagner), the second edition of Neue's *Formenlehre*, etc. As the number of the edition is never given, I could in some cases only determine that mine was not the right one. But these are minor defects and the work as a whole must be highly commended. It is to be hoped that the remaining volume will soon appear.

HENRY A. SANDERS.

ANN ARBOR.

The Ancient World. From the Earliest Times to 800 A. D. By WILLIS MASON WEST. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1905. Pp. xxxix+610. \$1.50.

This book is based upon the author's *Ancient History*, which is closely followed in respect to plan and order of presentation. Certain modifications have, nevertheless, been introduced, and the author has striven constantly for simplicity in form and in content.

The scope of the book is set forth in a brief introduction. Thereafter come sketches of the Egyptians, of the civilization of the races in the neighborhood of the Tigris and the Euphrates, of the two Syrian peoples—the Phoenicians and the Hebrews—and of the Persians. The histories of Greece and of Rome are naturally treated at considerable length. The last seventy-five pages are devoted to the aftermath of the Roman Empire, and the story of ancient civilization ends with the reign of Charlemagne. A table of events and dates and a working bibliography are appended.

Professor West has made an attractive, usable handbook. It is written in a lucid style which never verges on the monotonous. A unity which even an immature reader will comprehend is imparted to the theme, and the contributions which each of the ancient races made to succeeding ages, are clearly noted. The development of institutions keeps abreast of the narrative, and *Kulturgeschichte* is inserted in judicious quantities. Some of the features that will commend themselves to the teacher are the frequent comparisons of Roman institutions with Grecian analogies, the suggestions for collateral reading of ancient sources, the careful summaries, and the directions for review. The illustrations are in general well chosen and up to date.